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rt in Review

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy in the morning. Temp. 15-18°C. Wind SW 4-6. Wednesday, Cloudy with some showers. Temp. 15-18°C. Thursday, Cloudy with some showers. Temp. 15-18°C. Friday, Cloudy. Temp. 22-26°C (73-76). NEW YORK: Tuesday, Sunny. Temp. 22-27°C (73-81). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,635

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1978

Established 1887



Associated Press
French Foreign Legion paratroopers seen from the ground during first-wave drop on Kolwezi.

Belgian Paratroops Quit Kolwezi Amid Controversy on Evacuation



Associated Press
Woman in Kolwezi waves as French paratroopers descend.

French-Zairian Force Remains

By David Ottaway

KOLWEZI, May 22 (UPI) — Belgian paratroopers pulled out of this death-filled and tense mining town of southern Zaire today, leaving a joint French-Zairian force to defend it against rebels who have not given up their fight to take or paralyze the center.

The 1,700 Belgians left in the midst of bitter controversy among the French, Belgians and Zairians here over their decision to evacuate all their nationals. It triggered a panicky exodus by the entire European population that has effectively left 800 troops of the French Foreign Legion and a single Zairian battalion providing for the security of a ghost town.

In Brussels, Premier Leo Tindemann said after meeting with the government crisis committee that "the mission of our paratroops in Kolwezi has ended on the forecast timetable." He said Belgium would keep a battalion of paratroops in Kamina, in northern Shaba province, with their supplies and planes, Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Mobutu also accused Mr. Simonet of having favored contacts with the Congo National Liberation Front to prevent the massacre. Mr. Mobutu said such contacts would have "de facto recognition of a rebel movement that does not hesitate to assassinate innocents," according to the Zaire news agency.]

Burden on French

Furthermore, the departure of the Belgians has put the burden on France for its future defense.

Togolese President Gnassingye Eyadema, speaking for the African leaders, upheld the right of all African governments to call for foreign aid. Mr. Giscard d'E斯塔ing opening the fifth annual summit meeting of France and its African friends, told his Elysee Palace guests that, although France had come to the help of some of them, Africans themselves must insure their security.

His appeal appeared to be a warning that France will not be able to aid all of its threatened allies. It also was taken by African diplomats as endorsing suggestions for the establishment of a mobile African security force.

[Reuters reported that President Bongo of Gabon that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire would arrive tomorrow to attend the conference.]

The two-day summit opened amid controversy in France over its military interventions in three African nations — Chad, the Sahara and Zaire.

Paris police were on alert to guard against violence by extreme leftists who accuse Mr. Giscard d'E斯塔ing of "imperialism."

The French president told the summit that unnamed foreign forces were trying to upset the African balance of power.

"We have long believed that economic and social development, to which we have been contributing in an important way, is the way toward assuring peace," he said.

"Now, we must face the fact that this peace is becoming increasingly threatened. It is henceforth peace itself that is the primary condition for progress in Africa."

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a member of Rhodesia's bicameral interim government, contested the military's statement that 52 black civilians and one guerrilla were killed in a shootout in Gutu in southeastern Rhodesia last Sunday.

A military spokesman said today that "The figure is still 52 as far as we know. But Bishop Muzorewa's assertion was confirmed by independent sources, who said the civilian death toll was 107."

"Reliable sources informed me that the dead are now over 105," Bishop Muzorewa said after returning from a hospital in Fort Victoria, where he visited survivors of the incident.

Innocent Human Beings

"These people were the victims of indiscriminate firing, indiscriminate shooting at which the targets were innocent human beings," he said.

Policemen said that a bomb went off near the Justice Ministry here, but that it caused minor damage and no injuries.

Officers said that witnesses saw a man, shortly before the blast, putting a package near the building and then getting into an auto with two or three other men.

In Rome, a bomb explosion heavily damaged two showrooms of the government-owned Alfa Romeo automobile company. In Milan, a bakery and bar were bombed, and an anonymous caller later told a newspaper that the bombs were thrown by "fighting Communist squads" because the

appears others are infiltrating back into town at night or are laying low as civilians among the Africans.

The legion commander, Col. Philip Emulin, told a party of Western correspondents today that the rebels had lost 300 men in battle with his men, who were dropped on Kolwezi Friday to break a six-day occupation of the town. The legion's casualties in the rescue mission to evacuate more than 2,000 white hostages were, so far, two dead and nine injured, he said.

A new massacre site with the bodies of 17 blacks and one European teen-ager has been discovered above a pond near the center of town. This is the first known massacre of blacks though others yet to do anything but count the bodies of those who were apparently told to run and then shot.

The death toll probably will never be accurately recorded, but local estimates put it close to 500 for the blacks, including the rebels, and between 120 and 150 among the whites. Most of the whites were killed in three or four massacres. One of them, involving 20 men, was committed by the Zairian army and not the invading rebels, according to accounts by two survivors.

The body of a U.S. pastor, identified.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Returnees Tell Tales Of Kolwezi Horror

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, May 22 (NYT) — Grim and exhausted and sobbing as they told tales of murder and atrocity, the first European refugees from southern Zaire arrived here yesterday.

They were met by emotional crowds of relatives and friends. Some were ill, others confused. Many wore tattered rags and carried only a handbag or two. Some, near collapse after days of terror and humiliation at the hands of rebels, stumbled down airplane ramps at Zaventem Airport and had to be carried.

Axious relatives, who had grimly scanned passenger lists, filled the terminal to overflowing. Many wept and begged for clues to the whereabouts of those not accounted for.

"Where's Simon? Where's

Simon?" shouted a man on a balcony. Below, a sunburned refugee in dirty shorts and a torn shirt shook his head sadly. "Dead! Dead! Completely dead!" a woman shrieked.

Death Toll Estimated

A total of 550 refugees, most of them Belgians, arrived aboard Sabena Belgian Airlines jets from Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire. About 1,200 more were expected soon. According to the Belgian Foreign Ministry, at least 120 Europeans had been left dead in Zaire, the victims of massacres in Kolwezi, the copper-mining center of Shaba province.

Contrary to earlier reports, rebel commandos continue to operate in and around Kolwezi. Last night there was heavy shooting even in the vicinity of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters located in the Hotel Impala in the town's center.

At least four arms caches have been uncovered by the legionnaires so far in house-to-house searching in the African quarters and French military sources believe some of the rebels are still holding out in isolated spots inside the European sections of the town. In addition, it

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*In Trying to Aid African Countries***Young Doubts Law Hampered Carter**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said yesterday that, contrary to complaints from President Carter, he did not believe that the president was unduly restricted by congressionally imposed restraints in aiding Zaire and other friendly African countries.

Taking a position clearly at odds with that of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser for national security, Mr. Young also termed it ridiculous to attach strategic significance to the presence of thousands of Cuban and lesser numbers of Soviet personnel in Africa.

Mr. Young has consistently argued against deep U.S. military involvement in Africa, and speaking yesterday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation," he seemed eager to defend his position in the view of what appears to be a White House effort to appear more willing to counter the Cubans in

Africa. In the last week, the administration has contributed 18 Air Force C-141 transports to the Belgian and French military airlift to Zaire.

Countering Cubans

Administration officials stressed that, in addition to wanting to help free trapped foreign nationals, the administration had decided to become involved to show support for Zaire against the invasion of Katangans from Angola and to counter the Cubans, who the administration said had trained and supplied the Katangans with Soviet weapons.

In addition, Mr. Carter told congressional leaders last Tuesday that he was concerned about congressionally imposed restraints on his freedom to act in support of Zaire and other countries. A State Department review of these restraints was ordered. Administration spokesmen, in describing the limits, have noted a ban on covert aid to rebels in Angola and the need to

inform Congress of any other covert actions. This has raised the possibility that the administration was seeking a freer hand for covert activity.

Mr. Carter, in an interview made public Saturday, also noted the restrictions and seemed to be complaining about them. But State Department officials said that as a result of consultations with congressional leaders last week it was deemed out of the question to seek a change in the limits of covert activity by the CIA.

Rather, the emphasis in the review is to seek more flexibility in legislation that bars foreign aid to some countries, thereby depriving the administration of offering incentives to those countries to cooperate more with the United States.

Mr. Brzezinski has been outspoken in warning about the Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa. Mr. Carter has also been highly critical of the involvement but also has said that in the long run the United States would do better in Africa than the Communists.

Mr. Young said that, as far as he could tell, Mr. Carter did not find his hands tied by the legislation. He said that there was no need to repeal the legislation putting limits on covert involvement.

But he stressed that he did not believe that the United States should be pushed by the Soviet and Cuban military activity to become involved to a similar extent. He said that "a steady, quiet approach" in Africa was more effective than rushing in troops.

The extent of the terror for some of the Europeans was brought home to visiting correspondents by one incident that occurred yesterday. Paratroopers found 13 Belgians, still hiding behind locked doors in their homes, who refused to come out until they heard the Belgian paratroopers speak Flemish.

Nobody has begun to clean up the streets or bury bodies and Africans were picking over store contents or moving through the streets with their belongings, apparently returning to their homes after having fled into hiding during the rebel seizure of the town.

Without expatriates, there is no way the huge open pit and underground copper mines can be made to function. In addition, some machinery has been sabotaged and water is filling the underground mines because a power failure has stopped the pumps.

With Kolwezi the biggest copper-mining center and by far the most important source of both government revenue and foreign exchange, the damage has all the makings for a major Zairian economic disaster only partly offset by possible higher prices.

The present desperate plight of the town is bound to fuel the feud between Paris, Brussels and Kinshasa over how the whole rescue operation was handled. The Belgians apparently wanted to negotiate with the rebels and were taken somewhat by surprise when the French launched a rescue force on their own.

The legionnaires did all the fighting to oust the rebels from the town while the Belgians provided security for an airfield already retaken by Zairian troops and took charge of collecting Europeans from their homes and bringing them to the planes.

Col. Erulin hotly defended the behavior of his men, who have been accused by some Belgian refugees of having opened fire and killed at least one European at a roadblock on the way to the airport. "My mission was to rescue, not to kill, and all my men were given strict instructions on how to behave toward civilians black or white."

[Several sources said that French legionnaires killed as many as six whites after a heated argument of an unspecified nature shortly after the French troops landed in Kolwezi. United Press International reported from Kinshasa.]

He cited the successful last-minute rescue by the legionnaires of 31 hostages being held at a college just as they were being lined up to be executed. One European died before the paratroopers, who landed in a nearby field, could rush to the college and deal with the rebels, but all the others were saved.

However, various sources said that one Yugoslav was in fact killed by the legionnaires at the roadblock and his body can still be seen lying there. He was reportedly speeding toward the checkpoint just as sunset and failed to slow down when the soldiers signaled him to stop.

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The journalists

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12 Month
High Low

Imprecise Declarations Allowed

17 U.S. Senate Millionaires Listed in Ethics Report

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON. May 22 (NYT) — The Senate has 17 millionaires and about half that many lawmakers with no substantial holdings besides their own residences and pension assets, according to financial reports made public.

Heirs to family fortunes such as Democrats Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, and Republicans John Danforth of Missouri and John Heinz 3d of Pennsylvania stand out among the richest senators. Junior Democrats such as Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, John Durkin of New Hampshire and Gary Hart of Colorado, and two-term Republican John Tower of Texas reported no substantial holdings besides residences and pension contributions.

The reports, released Friday, were required by ethics rules passed last year and allowed reporting of assets and liabilities in such wide ranges that precise net worths could not be determined.

While some senators were indisputably in the multimillionaire class, the ground rules made the

level impossible to fix with any precision. For example, Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., a wealthy rancher, reported his assets as between \$3,165,000 and \$6,545,000, and his liabilities as between \$965,000 and \$2,030,000. That would leave his net worth at anywhere between \$1,015,000 and \$5,580,000.

Even so, that was a clearer picture than emerged from the report of Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn. The records indicate that Sen. Weicker in his own name has assets of between \$100,000 and \$315,000. However, the liability information he filed indicated that he could have debts of as much as \$105,000. Trusts reported for his wife and children, if included, could push the total over \$5 million. Moreover, Sen. Weicker is the son of an extremely wealthy family that made its money in pharmaceutical stocks and could be heir to several million dollars.

Russell Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, did include a net worth figure of \$2,293,328, or somewhat less than many observers would have guessed.

Robert Byrd, the majority leader,

reported that as of Dec. 31, the deadline on which the reports were based, he had no assets besides his home and \$81,710 in savings accounts. The West Virginia Democrat listed his home at its 1973 purchase price of \$135,000.

Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., reported assets worth between \$500,000 and \$1,160,000 and liabilities of \$195,000 to \$445,000. Among his assets the minority leader listed a restored 1959 Lincoln convertible which he valued at between \$5,000 and \$15,000.

Four Ask Extensions

Four senators requested extensions to file the reports, which were due last Monday. They were Robert Morgan, D-N.C.; Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.; Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii; and Kaneaster Hodges, D-Ark.

Many of the senators had extensive real estate holdings, mostly in their home states. Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., even reported holding 40 acres of submerged land, which he valued at between \$1 and \$5,000. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

each reported substantial real estate ownership here.

Among stockholdings, many of the older senators reported substantial ownership of bank stock. The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, William Proxmire, D-Wis., reported no such holdings. Nor did Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, the committee's ranking Republican. But John Sparkman, D-Ala., the former committee chairman, listed substantial holdings in bank stock and in housing authority bonds. Housing is another area of committee authority.

**John Fine Dies,
Was Governor
Of Pennsylvania**

WILKES-BARRE. Pa. (AP) — John S. Fine, 85, former governor of Pennsylvania, died yesterday.

Mr. Fine, a resident of Loyalville, Pa., was a center of political controversy throughout his term from 1951 to 1955.

Although he entered office with a reputation as a politician's politician, he left at odds with practically all the other leaders of the state Republican Party, even in his home county.

He was one of the anthracite mining region's most successful politicians in the early part of his career.

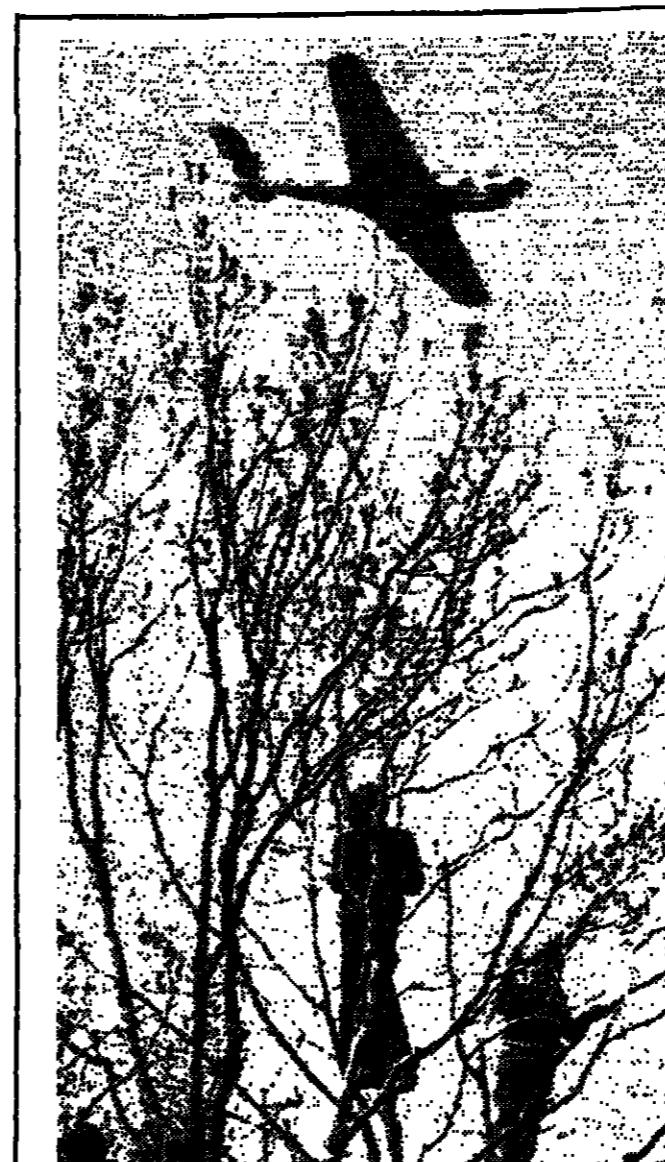
As governor, Mr. Fine headed Pennsylvania's 70-member delegation to the 1952 Republican national convention. He held out as long as he could for the nomination for Gen. Douglas MacArthur but finally threw his support behind Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower — too late to be of influence.

Afterward, Mr. Fine rushed to the convention rostrum and pounded the lectern shouting hoarsely, "We had a deal! We had a deal!" He claimed that convention leaders broke an agreement to suspend a roll call until the Pennsylvania delegation was given time to come out for Eisenhower.

John Burroughs
DALLAS. May 22 (UPI) — Former New Mexico Gov. John Burroughs, 71, a Portales, N.M., peanut farmer who served as chief executive from 1959 to 1960, died yesterday.

Hussein Ends Saudi Trip

AMMAN. May 22 (AP) — King Hussein returned to Jordan today after two days of private talks in Saudi Arabia with Crown Prince Fahd aimed at rebuilding Arab solidarity shattered by Egypt's peace overture to Israel last fall, informed sources said.



VINTAGE VIEW — Youngsters climbed a tree at the Royal Air Force field at Biggin Hill, England, for a better look at a Messerschmitt-109 fighter. The German World War II fighter plane was one of the vintage aircraft featured during an international air show Sunday.

U.S. Envoy Says**Significant Progress Seen
At UN Law Of Sea Talks**

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

GENEVA. May 22 (IHT) — The eight-week negotiating session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, which ended here Friday, made "significant progress on some key outstanding issues," the head of the U.S. delegation, Elliot Richardson, said before returning to Washington.

This optimistic assessment contrasted with his gloomy statement in Washington last month that the conference — a chance to draw up agreed rules on uses of the oceans — would probably fail.

Mr. Richardson's contrasting moods on the talks are ascribed by conference delegates to the conflicting pressures exerted on him at home. The State Department fears that failure of the conference

will have a devastating effect on the industrial world's relations with developing states, while an influential section of Congress is sensitive to the urgings of private industry which seeks to push ahead with efforts to pass unilateral legislation to allow private companies to undertake seabed mining before a UN treaty is reached.

Denial of Due Process

Until last year, the administration had opposed congressional efforts to pass such a bill. But last July, Mr. Richardson threatened that the United States might not return to the negotiations, following what he described as "denial of due process" to industrial states in discussions on seabed mining. He said that the administration would also review its stand on U.S. legislation to Washington.

Mr. Richardson Friday hailed progress in Geneva on seabed mining, including the recent end to the long standing U.S.-Canadian dispute on nickel, resulting in a joint proposal for 20-year ceilings to seabed nickel production, and pointed to major moves toward agreement on royalty and profit-sharing arrangements for companies operating under the license to the proposed International Seabed Authority.

But Mr. Richardson brushed aside fears of U.S. officials, Canada and Third World states that unilateral U.S. legislation might doom the conference by confirming that the administration favors congressional action for reasons unrelated to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea progress, and without reference to its ultimate success or failure. Private companies, he continued, need a legal framework to start operations between now and the eventual emergence of a treaty.

Police protected the few government buses that ran. Thousands waited on streets for rides or tried to get to their jobs on foot. Most shops were closed and long lines formed outside of the few food stores that remained open.

In one incident, witnesses said that mobs of youths blocked a street with burning tires and stones. Similar barricades blocked the roads to Lima's airport. Witnesses said that police fired into the air to disperse crowds. There were no reports of casualties.

Police protected the few government buses that ran. Thousands waited on streets for rides or tried to get to their jobs on foot. Most shops were closed and long lines formed outside of the few food stores that remained open.

Peru's powerful Communist-led union coalition called the 48-hour strike after the government last Monday announced price increases ranging from 30 percent to 120 percent. Since then, 18 persons have been killed, more than 50 injured and scores arrested in rioting, looting and clashes between police and protesters in a more than a dozen cities.

Major Logjam

Mr. Richardson, who will be testifying to the House Foreign Relations Committee, does not see any joint bill emerging from conference by the time the next session starts in August — due to "problems" on certain provisions of bills before both Houses, as well as the major logjam in Senate following the Panama Canal debate.

With good progress in Geneva on fishery rights and marine pollution, Mr. Richardson deplored the impression made both by baggels over the presidency in April and the 51-to-46 vote on Friday to resume in the summer. He also rejected repeated reports that the United States is actively negotiating a "minitenet" in secret with some other industrial states.

"This is just an idea," he claims. "Contingency planning, if the conference fails. The United States remains firmly committed to a successfully negotiating a full scale Law of the Sea treaty."

Government Suspicion

"We don't think Mrs. Krall was Mr. Truong's only courier," a government prosecutor said.

Friends and supporters of Truong, many of whom were also active in the anti-war movement, said they were not surprised that the government is pursuing its investigation. They described the probe as a dangerous holdover of the "blind hatred" generated by the Vietnamese officials.

One of the trial's surprises was how little of the government's case

Miss Costanza Resists Move**White House Staff Battles
For Choicest Office Space**

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON. May 22 (WP) — Midge Costanza, until recently President Carter's highest-ranking woman assistant, is resisting an order to vacate her prestigious spot just down the hall from Mr. Carter's Oval Office and move across the street to the Executive Office Building.

Miss Costanza has told the president's chief political adviser, Hamilton Jordan, that she will move out of her office, probably by the end of the month. But she is insisting that she be relocated not in the bureaucratic hinterland of the Executive Office Building but in another office in the White House West Wing, where the most senior and powerful presidential aides reside.

It is not her own status that she is worried about, Miss Costanza said last week, but a question of perceptions in this power-conscious city.

She said she fears that a move across the street would be viewed as a sign that her areas of responsibility — chiefly women's issues and domestic human rights — are not important in the Carter White House.

Outspoken Aide

Miss Costanza, an outspoken former vice mayor of Rochester, N.Y., has never been a part of the Carter inner circle. Periodic reports have said she had annoyed the president's most senior aides from Georgia.

Through all this, Miss Costanza has maintained her title — assistant to the president for public liaison — and her \$36,000-a-year salary.

But she now shares the distinction of being the highest-ranking woman in the White House with Anne Wexler, a former deputy undersecretary of commerce. Miss Wexler joined the White House staff last month in the first of a series of personnel moves instituted by Mr. Jordan.

Although Miss Wexler took over many of Miss Costanza's public liaison duties, Miss Costanza was not told about the change in advance. And, if office space and location are symbolically important, Miss Wexler's status was established when she moved into West Wing office once occupied by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Symbols of Importance

Mr. Schlesinger, no slouch at protecting the symbols of bureaucratic importance, resisted giving up that office even after he had left the White House staff and become energy secretary. For months, he was the only Cabinet secretary who had an office in the White House.

Now it is Miss Costanza's office, strategically located between the Oval Office and Mr. Jordan's office, that is at stake.

Miss Costanza was informed of the impending space shift in a memo from Mr. Jordan sent early this week while she was in California. "We've made some decisions," Mr. Jordan said in the memo, leaving little room for argument.

Mr. Jordan informed Miss Costanza of the space shift in a cation speech from Mr. Balaguer, whose Reformist Party has claimed victory although nearly every official tally shows him losing. Mr. Guzman said: "I don't want to believe that President Balaguer would deny me recognition after the nation made its will known."

**U.S. Is Continuing Probe
Into Vietnamese Spy Case**

WASHINGTON. May 22 (WP) — The investigation that led to the conviction of two men charged with spying for Vietnam is continuing, according to government sources closely involved with the case.

The FBI has a continuing investigation going on in this whole matter." They added that they "would not rule out the possibility of more arrests and indictments."

The sources suggested that the investigation may focus on others who may have acted as couriers between Vietnamese officials in Paris and espionage suspects in the United States.

One of the trial's surprises was how little of the government's case that ended Friday in Alexandria, Va., was built on the role of a woman double agent for the FBI and CIA named Dung Krall who acted as a courier between former anti-war activist David Truong — one of the convicted men — and Vietnamese officials.

Government Suspicion

"We don't think Mrs. Krall was Mr. Truong's only courier," a government prosecutor said.

Friends and supporters of Truong, many of whom were also active in the anti-war movement, said they were not surprised that the government is pursuing its investigation. They described the probe as a dangerous holdover of the "blind hatred" generated by the Vietnamese officials.

"I think this conviction is going to give them all the ammunition they need," said Jacqui Chagnon of Clergy and Laity Concerned, an anti-war church group based in Washington that had worked closely with Mr. Truong. "McCarthy era, here we come."

**Proof Expected
Of Oswald Role
In Assassination**

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., May 22 (UPI) — The head of the House Subcommittee on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy said that his panel should be able to prove this fall whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone as part of a conspiracy in Kennedy's death.

"I think that from the physical, scientific and forensic evidence we will be able to demonstrate conclusively whether or not Oswald was the lone shooter at Dealey Plaza," Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said in an interview yesterday in the Winston-Salem Journal.

"Of course, from the scientific evidence, you can't answer the question of whether he did have help in a conspiracy," Rep. Preyer added. "But I think we'll be able to answer that, too — until all of the evidence is in, it's impossible to say. But I know we're going to answer a lot of questions and a lot of various theories."

Rep. Preyer said that he plans to make the committee's findings public, probably in September, with about 20 days of open hearings.

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my ears up. Back at ya!"**

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If Bon
Wake of Afghan Coup

Sian Economic Pressure s Trained on Pakistan

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, May 22 (UPI) — Iran, which has been supported by the pro-Communist government in Afghanistan, is exerting economic pressure on Pakistan in the hope that its military government will recognize that officials in the Kremlin's growing

influence in Middle East oil routes.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, according to informed government sources, has made it clear that further economic aid to Pakistan — at not under \$1 billion a year — will be sparing former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's life.

If Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's military government carries out its threat to execute Mr. Bhutto, the sources suggested, Pakistan could be ripe for Soviet-sponsored destabilization.

These fears are heightened by the knowledge that historically unruly Baluchi and Pathan tribesmen in the south of Pakistan are well aware that the central government has severe political and economic problems.

The recent visit of Pakistani diplomats to Afghanistan has raised Iranian suspicions that the new government in Kabul plans to step up traditional Afghan support for the tribes that live in both And Mr. Bhutto's supporters suggested that Iran was ready to "use any means" to stop such troublemaking by Afghanistan.

They recalled the Shah's long-standing warning that he would not tolerate further disintegration of Pakistan.

Without actually mentioning military force, the sources recalled

the key role Iranian troops played

in suppressing the pro-Communist

border rebellion in Oman in the

early 1970s.

The coup in Afghanistan and the potential for trouble in Pakistan last week long figured in the Shah's mind, particularly in which Iran is encircled by the Soviet Union.

First Stage

The first stage of this involved the defeat of Soviet influence in Iraq, its neighbor and rival to the west, which, unlike Afghanistan or Iran, does not share a common border with the Soviet Union.

The pro-Moscow tilt that officials here see in the traditional

affairs of Afghanistan, the forces recalled, is further fulfilling

Iran's long-standing Russian

ally will be achieved through the

ports of the Indian Ocean.

The breakup of Pakistan could

also be a direct challenge to Iranian territorial integrity, the sources said, since a Soviet-backed puppet state of Baluchistan could be expected to claim the many Baluchs living inside Iran as its own citizens.

Control of Resources

In current Iranian thinking, the Soviet Union then would be able to control oil resources and shipping routes in the Gulf, the Arabian peninsula, the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa.

As the Shah never tires of repeating, 90 percent of Japanese oil imports, 80 percent of West European imports and 35 percent of U.S. imports pass through the Strait of Hormuz, controlling the mouth of the Gulf.

Once the Soviet Union achieves that degree of control, the Iranian thesis goes, then the anti-Communist Western alliance would collapse without a shot being fired.

Although the government sources said that Iran felt the United States, other Western powers and Iran should act together to "stop by any means" Soviet plans to destabilize Pakistan, the Shah is thought to be under no illusions about U.S. willingness to get involved in overseas military operations.

"Government sources here said that the Shah was ready to "use any means" to stop such troublemaking by Afghanistan," they recalled. "The Shah's long-standing warning that he would not tolerate further disintegration of Pakistan."

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The breakup of Pakistan could



TAILOR-MADE BOTTLES — Twenty-six polyester bottles are all it takes to make the suit in the background. A spokesman for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., producer of the convertible bottles, said in New York that the bottles can also be converted into hundreds of other products.

By David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 — A San Francisco institution has been given state approval to confer four degrees in human sexuality.

The Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, which says it is the world's first and only graduate school of sexology, has about 60 students, most of them mid-career professionals such as physicians, nurses and social workers. It will now be able to place its graduates in traditional colleges and universities as professors of sexology.

"Until now sex has never been seen as a legitimate area of study," said the institute's founder and president, the Rev. Ted McElvenna, a Methodist minister. "Unless it was about what's wrong with people, why is it sinful, why should I do this or that?"

California's Office of Private Post-Secondary Education gave the institute approval to grant four degrees: master of human sexuality, doctor of arts in human sexuality, doctor of human sexuality and doctor of philosophy in human sexuality.

Teaching Jobs

Mr. McElvenna and a department spokesman said this means graduates will be able to get teaching jobs at traditional schools, that state agencies will accept the degrees as valid in hiring professionals and that state boards will accept the degrees in licensing individuals in various professional fields.

The institute was founded two years ago, after eight years of less formal work by Mr. McElvenna and some of his associates under the aegis of the National Sex Forum.

Lightning Kills Boy

LA GRANDE, Ore., May 22 (UPI) — A teen-age boy was killed and his companion knocked unconscious by lightning yesterday afternoon.

The institute claims to have the world's largest collection of sexually explicit materials, including 11,000 films and videotapes and a library of more than 3,000 volumes.

The institute and a related organization, the Multi-Media Resource Center, sell and rent the films, which range from commercial products such as "Deep Throat" to what is described as a "sensitive" movie of a 65-year-old man and his wife.

area, the school has no written code of ethics, and none was required by the state.

"Our ethics are those held by all institutions of learning," Mr. McElvenna said. "No, I am not to coerce anyone, to not misuse students or faculty, to not misuse students or faculty's dues. And we do not suppress freedom of inquiry."

"We certainly have ethics here, but the ethics are implied," said Dr. Wardell Pomrov, the school's dean and the primary coauthor of the late Alfred Kinsey's two classic studies on sexuality in America.

Mr. Haeberle is the author of a new \$25 illustrated book, "The Sex Atlas," which he said is a summation of present human knowledge on sexuality.

Los Angeles Times

State Grants Approval

California School To Give Four Degrees in Sexuality

Students pay \$1,200 per trimester and attend a minimum of four trimesters. Mr. McElvenna said that 73,000 persons have taken courses taught by the institute.

Despite the nature of its subject

Ex-Aide Charges Cambodia Toll At 2.5 Million

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPI) — Former Cambodian Information Minister Chang Song says that as many as 2.5 million of the 7 million Cambodians have been massacred since the Communist takeover in a slaughter which he likened to the Nazi holocaust.

"The American people have been focusing on the slaughter of 6 million Jews by the Germans," said Mr. Song, chief spokesman in the deposed Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol. "For three long years men, women and children have been taken away and are unheard of. Out of 7 million people in my country, as many as 2.5 million have been systematically slaughtered."

He said: "What is going on in my tiny country is much worse, because the regime of Pol Pot [current premier of Cambodia] is killing its own citizens." Mr. Song said at a news conference sponsored by the American Jewish Committee.

"There are no prisons in Cambodia; all mistakes are fatal. The lot of Cambodia is the same as hostages on a hijacked airliner. An Entebbe-style operation should be mounted to save the people of Cambodia."

A Fact of Life

In the case of sex with children, Mr. McElvenna said, "It is one of the facts of life if you look at it scientifically. We explain to students the social and legal factors that it is illegal and it is frowned upon. On the other hand, part of our responsibility is to deal with people who engage in the activity and to help them understand about the law."

The institute claims to have the world's largest collection of sexually explicit materials, including 11,000 films and videotapes and a library of more than 3,000 volumes.

The institute and a related organization, the Multi-Media Resource Center, sell and rent the films, which range from commercial products such as "Deep Throat" to what is described as a "sensitive" movie of a 65-year-old man and his wife.

About 200 persons were in the church, officers said.

A church roof collapsed under tons of water from an overnight rainstorm yesterday as worshippers in the middle of a prayer. A 9-year-old girl was killed and 57 persons were injured, the city manager's office said.

Twelve of the injured were hospitalized last night, five in critical condition, officials said.

Mike Cain, 18, said that the worshippers at the Church of Christ in Garland, a Dallas suburb, were in the middle of a prayer when they heard an explosion. "We heard just an explosion, wood cracking and the water just kept coming. Water must have poured down hard for at least nine seconds. It was like being under a waterfall."

About 200 persons were in the church, officers said.

Bedouins Charge Israelis Level Homes at Gunpoint

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, May 22 — Representatives of three Bedouin clans in Israel say that police and soldiers held them at gunpoint while bulldozers destroyed their homes and tents, leaving 30 families homeless.

The government said that the incident last Wednesday resulted from government enforcement of legal land expropriation in the Negev Desert.

The charges were made here at a press conference yesterday. A Bedouin press conference is almost unheard of in Israel and it attracted many Israeli and foreign journalists.

A committee of civil rights activists, members of leftist Israeli parties and admirers of the Bedouin minority helped set up the press conference, which was held at

the government press office in Jerusalem.

A dozen Bedouin men in white headresses and skirt-like kilts watched from the side of the room as three elders of the clans read accounts of the bulldozing incident.

"Surrounded Us"

"At 9:30 a.m. [there] appeared nine cars, two trucks, a tractor and 30 armed soldiers and policemen," said the translation of an account of the event at the Abu Grinat camp south of Dimona.

They surrounded us, took our tents and threw everything on the trucks with the help of the tractor.

"They thrust the lifting arm of

the tractor inside the tent and raised up everything: our wheat, flour, sugar, tea, gold and jewelry — they took everything, including the money that was among the clothes in the tent.

"They threw us and the women and children out forcibly. Armed soldiers threatened us with weapons. I asked the police sergeant not to aim at the children, and he answered me, 'Shut up, you, who are you to be here? If you don't shut up, I'll give you a bullet in the head.'

"So I shut up while all my children sat and cried."

The Bedouins asked that the Israeli authorities stop the destruction of homes until the matter can be investigated by the Knesset (parliament). Meir Pa'il, a member of the Knesset from Shelli, a coalition of left-of-center parties, demanded a Knesset debate on the matter.

"The government may have a right to expropriate the land," said David Kreizner, a law professor who is working on behalf of the Bedouin as a member of the Association for Civil Rights, the local equivalent to a civil liberties group.

"It's a question of due process. Was there a fair process of examining claims before the bulldozing?

"The government is setting up seven settlements in the south to which it wants the Bedouin resettled," he said, "and this is one way of getting them to move."

About 50,000 Bedouin are in Israel, most of them clinging to their traditions as nomadic herdsmen, living in tents and crude dwellings. The men frequently take laborers' jobs in Israeli industry.

Los Angeles Times

Bhutto Begins Hunger Strike In Jail Protest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22 (AP) — Deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, condemned to death for murder, has begun a hunger strike to protest poor conditions in the Rawalpindi jail, his attorney said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto has taken nothing but tea for the last four days, Yahya Bakhtiar told the supreme court of Pakistan.

The court was in the second day of hearing an appeal against Mr. Bhutto's death sentence for allegedly conspiring in the murder of a political opponent in 1974.

Mr. Bhutto was not present; nor were four co-defendants, also sentenced to death. Defendants customarily are not permitted to attend appeal hearings, although hearings are open to the public. The appeal hearing will take several weeks.

—Marinus van Royenwaert



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The Perils of Little Wars

When Belgian and French refugees from Zaire arrived in Brussels, the scene was traumatic. Joy for the living, weeping for the dead, bitter regret for ravaged homes, hatred for those who wrought the destruction. It was grim. Yet there must have been some at the airport who remembered other scenes 38 years ago, when the roads of Belgium and France were black with people fleeing the German advance, when towns, nay cities, were flattened by bombs and the dead lay in almost every field and street. This war in Zaire was a little war — it was ended in hours by a handful of paratroopers.

* * *

H.G. Wells once wrote a book called "Little Wars." It dealt with a game played with lead soldiers that Wells hopefully described as "a homeopathic remedy for the imaginative strategist." He suggested that "this prancing monarch, that silly scaramonger, and these excitable 'patriots,' and those adventurers, and all the practitioners of *Weltpolitik*" be confined to a "vast Temple of War" with all the military playthings he wrote about, "to lead their own lives there away from us." But, of course, this did not happen, and shortly after "Little Wars" appeared, the Great War crashed on Europe and the world.

Wells, after the Four Horsemen had tramped the globe and left behind them old grudges and new ambitions, wrote another book: "The Shape of Things to Come." It was not concerned with toys but with the terrible wastage of human society that he predicted would follow the second world war he foresaw. He was not far off the mark: The world recovered more speedily than he had

feared from the major conflict, but behind that struggle came a flood of little wars — diverting the "imaginative strategists" — but which for others pose the threat of a cataclysmic global nuclear explosion. And, of course, there is the direct effect of the wars.

It cannot be denied that a major peril of the little wars is that they bring major powers into confrontation: In Zaire, French and Belgian paratroops, backed by U.S. planes, battled invaders trained by Cubans and armed by the Soviet Union. Most of the little wars, in varying degrees and with assorted participants, present this problem, which is very grave.

* * *

But then there are the little wars themselves. Multiply that scene in the Brussels airport, and in Kolwezi when the paratroops arrived, by all the desperate hours that so many have lived through or died in since World War II officially ended. Take the streets of Budapest when the Russian tanks came in, add them to the jungly borders between Cambodia and Vietnam or the oases of Chad. View the uprooting that followed the partition of India and add the other uprootings that have followed, in Bangladesh, for example. Bring in the results of the revolt in Indonesia, "la violencia" in Colombia, ravaged Lebanon and the battlefields of the Holy Land, the dead of Korea and Indochina. And do not forget the byplay of terror, whether at Orly or in Argentina or in Italy.

The little wars today threaten another world holocaust. But in their cumulative selves they total great woe for humanity. Can this be the "Shape of Things to Come"?

Jet Trails

Arming the Arabs is no trivial matter. It is, or should be, an act of high policy. But for a time in recent days it has been an occasion for the most inflammatory politics. People on both sides are still reviling each other. They should understand that the base motives they claim to see at work in this debate can in fact be recklessly awakened.

Argue long enough that some senators voted to sell jets to Saudi Arabia only to break the back of the pro-Israel lobby and they will think they did, or wish they had. Repeat often enough that Jews cannot be trusted to see U.S. Middle East interests patriotically and some of them may indeed be driven into a dangerous political frenzy. For an official to keep denying that he is an anti-Semite and he will soon hear whispered counsel that he might be forgiven if he were. For the sake of all, let us quit the loose talk and cut out the malignant thought.

All that should really matter is that the Senate last week endorsed the inclination of the last three U.S. presidents to draw Saudi Arabia, for one reason, and Egypt, for another, into slightly greater dependency on the United States. Precisely because Israel's survival and military superiority in the Middle East are unaltered U.S. interests, the bid for more intimacy with some Arabs could not finally be credible without the assent of Congress.

If achieved, however, that intimacy can in no way increase U.S. dependence on Saudi oil and wealth; they are all too great as it is. On the contrary, a closer relationship is worth seeking to help restore some balance to the connection. President Carter is betting that the safety of both the United States and Israel will be served if U.S. reliance on Saudi Arabia is matched to some extent by a Saudi

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Aftermath of Zaire

There will be firm support by civilized people for the intervention [in Zaire] by French and Belgian troops — whatever differences there may be between Paris and Brussels — to rescue the innocent where possible. In a larger sense, this grim episode is part of the contemporary struggle for Africa. The rebels are Communist-backed, and there is little doubt that the capture of copper-rich Shaba, and the general disintegration of Zaire, is part of overall Soviet strategy.

— From the Daily Express (London).

* * *

If the West does not stand and defend its interests against bloody Soviet mischief-making in a region such as the Congo . . . then we might as well concede dominant Russian influence over this vast continent. Paris has long understood this. Washington and London are only now showing belated signs of realizing it.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

* * *

Responsibility for the massacres in Zaire lies overwhelmingly and primarily with those who instigated the invasion and who trained, armed, organized and directed the tribesmen

who carried it out. The invasion came from Angola, which is controlled by some 20,000 Cuban troops under Russian license. It could not have been prepared and launched other than under the full authority at every stage of the Cubans in concert with their Russian supervisors.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

* * *

Kolwezi will have repercussions on the political balance in southern Africa — indeed it can be seen in the perspective of terrorist strategy everywhere. Initially it will strengthen the demands of whites in Rhodesia and Namibia for safeguards of every kind. But it is also a matter of profound concern for many African governments, not only Zambia and Zaire, who wish to employ white personnel. At the very least it will put up the cost of employing them — for example contracts will have to contain more insurance. The rescue operations (and standby) are themselves costly, and that cost, even if it falls first on Western taxpayers, will eventually be passed on to African goods and consumers. The bill for Kolwezi — financial, economic and political — has not come in but it will be stiff. This should suit the enemies of the West admirably.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1903

LONDON — Robert McCormick, the U.S. ambassador in St. Petersburg, who now in London, is convinced that Russia intends to carry out her undertakings concerning withdrawing her troops from Manchuria. He does not think that Russia's policy threatens the situation in the Far East. On the contrary, Mr. McCormick said that there is nothing in the policy to alarm the United States or any other country.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1923

PARIS — Moscow, metaphorically kowtowing to King Amanullah of Afghanistan, has illustrated anew the essential hypocrisy of the Bolshevik character. But the Afghan monarch seems not to have been at all flattered or allured by the flattery of the Soviet leaders. Afghanistan is a buffer state in relation to Asiatic Russia and British India. It is to be hoped that King Amanullah had this always in mind.



Narita's Point of No Return

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — The government's selection of Narita as the site for Tokyo's new international airport and the violence and tenacity of the continuing opposition to it raised the question: How could such a situation have been allowed to occur?

What led to the government's embarrassing predicament of having to call in 13,000 police to maintain order at the airport's opening?

Of having to install double fencing, electronic locks and other security equipment for passenger safety?

By its vulnerability to sabotage,

the new \$3 billion airport created a made-to-order situation for Japan's leftist radicals who have handed the ruling conservatives their most serious loss of face since the 1960 riots that forced President Eisenhower to cancel a scheduled visit to Tokyo. Five persons have been killed and thousands injured in violent demonstrations which, combined with the reluctance of many farmers to sell their land, forced 13 postponements of the airport's inauguration since it was completed in 1971.

No Consensus

Critics describe Narita as the conservatives' biggest blunder since World War II. Selection of the Narita site was basically a political decision made in 1966 when the late Eisaku Sato was premier. Narita's farmers generally remained ignorant of the decision until they woke up one morning to read about it in their newspapers.

In retrospect, one of the most surprising things about the decision is the un-Japanese way in which it was made. In Japan's consensus society, any undertaking affecting the interests of a community is customarily preceded by extensive discussions with community members. Although the discussions may not result in total acceptance, they are nevertheless an important prerequisite in setting the stage for negotiations leading to an ultimate agreement.

In Narita's case, preliminary discussions with affected farmers were not held. It was the same with the decision to build a "bullet train" connecting Narita with Tokyo to help resolve the problem of Narita's inaccessibility. Unconsulted residents along the route of the proposed line raised such strong objections that the government has been unable to purchase only about one-hundredth of the land needed, and the project has been shelved indefinitely.

Hard to Reach

Consequently, Narita remains one of the hardest to reach of the world's major air terminals. Situated 66 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, it is served by two train lines, one government-run, one private. Using these lines, it takes a passenger more than two hours to reach his hotel, assuming he makes smooth connections by bus from the air terminal to Narita station, and again by bus or car from the Tokyo end of the line at Ueno. Congested roads make the journey by car still longer — more than three hours during rush periods.

Travel agents have been kept busy figuring out alternate routes to enable passengers to bypass Narita when possible. International flights, though limited in number, also stop at Osaka and Fukuoka where passengers can transfer to a domestic flight for Haneda.

Tokyo's old international airport, only 30 minutes by car from the city's center, (In turning Haneda into a domestic terminal, an excep-

tion was allowed for Taiwan's China Airlines because of Peking's refusal to use the same facilities. This has given Taiwan's flag carrier a big advantage over its competitors.)

Haneda will also continue to be used for planes carrying visiting state guests and other VIP charters.

Not only did the government fail to prevent *nemawashi*, a Japanese expression meaning to prepare the roots of a tree for transplanting but also used to refer to the process of preliminary persuasion — softening up — so important in any undertaking in Japan; it also failed to sufficiently recognize that the democratic process and majority rule are things that the Japanese have difficulty subscribing to where self-interest is involved.

From the 1930s to 1945, individual interest was subjugated to what the militarists defined as the welfare. The concept was easy to install in a people traditionally accustomed to subordinating self to the group in the structure of feudal society. The postwar introduction of democracy caused the pendulum to swing to the opposite extreme. As if to emphasize their rejection of the past, the Japanese put the inviolability of individual rights on the highest pedestal, and this thinking still holds sway.

This aspect of the problem was summed up recently by Kinko Sato, a public prosecutor, in an article in the newspaper Sankei Shimbum. Noting that public opposition still prevents the construction of adequate transportation facilities between Narita and the capital, the construction of an alternate runway for crosswinds, as well as the laying of a much-needed pipeline to tanks in Tokyo Bay, she says:

"We cannot have these facilities . . . not because Japan is poor or the level of technology is low. Nor is it because Japan lacks the ability to manage and maintain them."

The principal reason is that we have become unwilling to allow our [private] interests to be eroded even in the slightest degree."

Most of Narita's farmers sold out profitably to the government long ago. The holdouts might also have succumbed had not the socialists, then the radicals, moved in to exploit the situation. From the outset, it was clear that the government had played into the hands of the left. The government had bungled. But by then it had already passed the point of no return. Herein lies Narita's greatest tragedy.

The government, in its concern for keeping face at home and abroad, has rammed through a project that almost everybody wishes had never been started — at least not at Narita.

At the time, Filbinger, the officer, and the soldier — Kurt Petzold — were interned in a British prisoner-of-war camp near Oslo. The officers, including Filbinger, were under instructions by their British captors to administer and maintain military discipline.

Facts Unchallenged

Filbinger, who has built his public career in part by repeatedly aluding to his anti-Nazi sentiments during the Third Reich, does not challenge the facts of either case. That would be hard to do since not only is Petzold around to tell what happened in the POW camp (and did so on network television last

not until a couple of weeks ago before all this started), Filbinger was being seriously touted as the Christian Democratic nominee to replace Walter Scheel next year as West Germany's president and head of state.

Moreover, this is the same Hans Filbinger who has established a reputation as West Germany's law-and-order politician incarnate.

It is in his state of Baden-Wuerttemberg where implementation of the so-called "radical decree" and the political witchhunt that goes by the name of *Berufsverbot* have reached both unmatched intensity and ludicrousness.

Filbinger is also the man who consistently calls for more police and more draconian ad hoc laws to meet the threat of terrorism, although as certain events in Baden-Wuerttemberg's Stuttgart-Stammheim prison have shown, his police are hardly prizewinners at enforcing the laws that already exist.

There is, according to Die Zeit, a "direct line between the Filbinger of 1945 and the Filbinger of today. Though not a Nazi then, he remains an authoritarian democrat. Whereas he used to demand discipline and order, he now calls for law and order."

The paper suggested that he should either resign or at least go to the executed sailor's mother and ask personal forgiveness the way Willy Brandt asked forgiveness for the whole German people by sinking to his knees at Warsaw."

In Perspective

Whether Filbinger does either only time will tell.

But his case must not be seen in isolation. He is neither the first prominent West German politician whose past came back to haunt him, nor — as long as any of his generation remains at the throats of power — will he be the last.

Their dilemma, as Filbinger himself said in a television interview the other day, is that in a moral sense "we are all guilty for everything."

INTERNATIONAL

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Considering that the [Nazi] past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But . . . the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

MUNICH — One of the longest and most unpronounceable words in the German language must surely be *Fergangenheitsbewältigung*.

Almost as difficult to translate precisely as it is hard to utter, it means in essence "coming to terms with" — some prefer the usages "overcoming" or "digesting" — the past. And the past invariably is the past.

Practical application of the term has meant war crimes trials, restitution payments to those persecuted, attempting to teach the young about the misdeeds and political follies of their elders, sweeping unpleasant memories under the carpet of history, and hiding, or finding embarrassing facts in yellowing personal records.

Haunting the Present

Considering that the past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But since not all who construed it, nor all who were its victims, are doddering geriatrics, the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

How the court will resolve the dispute remains to be seen, but in the meantime it has escalated into a major political matter in West Germany, dominating television news programs, headlines, and the editorial pages.

It seems that it is not so much the magnitude of the past that counts around here but whose present is being haunted by it, and whom.

'Ghost' Specialist

Hochhuth has become somewhat of a specialist in raking up ghosts. And not only German ones. He first became known by taking a swipe at Pope Pius XII's reputation in a play "The Deputy," then by tarnishing Winston Churchill's image in "The Soldiers."

Given that eminent track record, does it mean Hochhuth has run out of high-class targets if he now zeroes in on merely a West German state official?

Not if one recalls that, until last year, he was being seriously touted as the Christian Democratic nominee to replace Walter Scheel next year as West Germany's president and head of state.

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INTERNATIONAL

Waverley Root

A Snobbish Article Of Culinary Faith

"GAME," wrote Brillat-Savarin, "is the delight of our palate. It is a healthy food, warm, flavorful, of pronounced taste and easy to digest." Yet we often warn that game is a fatty food, too rich to be assimilated except by the most hardened digestive tracts. Nevertheless, Brillat-Savarin was right. Game is a prodigious provider of proteins (28 percent for partridge against 20 percent for chicken; 25 percent for deer against 15 percent for domestic rabbits); it is almost devoid of fat, which wild animals work off because of their intense physical activity (some game birds have to be fed because their own fat does not suffice for their cooking); and offers various vitamins and minerals—the Periodic Table salts—magnesium, sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus and iron.

Game has provided it to the table since man first learned to cook.

It is a healthy food, but for several centuries men have eaten it partly raw.

It has become a snobbish

desire to eat "high" or "gamy."

This delusion started in the days

when game was the dominant meat

because no means were known to

keep fresh game from spoiling.

In the past when a hunt brought in more meat than anyone could eat in one sitting, the rest was eaten in the sorry

state to which it inevitably succumbed.

The theory has often been

discredited that the rich sauces and

other stalling gravy spicing of medieval times

was devised to disguise the taste of

the fat afterfeast in game kept too long

before eating. It may have been the

behind-the-scenes way around.

The peoples of

Europe in the Middle Ages did not much care

about their domestic meat, except kid and

venison, lamb, so that to offer a guest chick-

enette instead of partridge was a mat-

terial matter

dominating the

menu.

Equal Pay Case

In W. Germany

BONN, May 22 (WP)—A woman bakery employee has initiated the first West German court case that will decide the issue of equal pay for men and women.

Irene Einemann, who works in a

bakery in Darmstadt, is applying

for a court date with her male colleagues.

The case has the backing of

the German Parliament.

The case has the backing of

the West German parliament.

For years, she has been seeking a

woman willing to apply formally

for legal equal pay.



QUEEN FEVER—That is what a protocol official called the public enthusiasm surrounding Queen Elizabeth's five-day visit to West Germany. Shown here with President Walter Scheel in Bonn, the queen and Prince Philip will visit Mainz, West Berlin, Kiel, Bremen and Bremerhaven. The queen last visited West Germany in 1965.

In Scotland, grouse prefer what are there called, inaccurately, wild cranberries. In Corsica, birds and animals feed on the pungent undergrowth of the *maquis*. On France's Central Plateau, game birds feed on wild thyme and juniper berries. The prized mountain quail, which in the last century could be bought for from \$2.50 to \$4 a dozen in the markets of San Francisco, fattened on fragrant upland plants.

What is the most luscious game in the world? Probably few would agree with the Corsicans that the blackbird is a choice morsel. Frenchmen would vote rather for the hunting, a tidbit of delicacy which has become in that country a symbol for luxurious eating. Northern Sound Eskimos prefer the Luking-u-nuk, otherwise the black brant, a bird neglected farther south because of its small size, its wariness and its fondness for inaccessible habitats. Sardinians say their wild boar is tastier than any on the Continent, and given the nature of their ground cover, they are probably right.

The Springbok

South Africans will tell you that the springbok gives the finest meat, while it appears that those who have eaten it (I, alas, have not) rate the Dall sheep of Alaska as America's finest game. The meat tasted like baby lamb." Dale Brown wrote of it in "American Cooking: The Northwest," "but it had its own spiciness, imparted to the flesh per-

haps by the sweet mountain grass and lichens the animal had eaten."

As for myself, after hesitation in favor of young wild boar eaten in Alsace, I have decided that my fondest game memory is of grouse carried by plane from Scotland just after the opening of the season and served at a dinner in his Paris apartment by the friend who had brought them over. The taste, like every unique taste, was undescribable, or at least beyond my powers of description.

The Palace fad has changed disco fashion in France, inaugurating a period of proletarian chic.

"We're living in a democracy," Fabrice Aemer, 43, the proprietor of the Palace, said last week. "I'm against snobism and the classic system of social selection."

Mr. Aemer, born in Lille, came to Paris at age 18 and became a makeup man at a beauty salon. In 1968, he opened the Club 7 which subsequently became the most "in" Paris discotheque. It was primarily for homosexuals but a bouncer at the door admitted selected heterosexual couples.

I can only say that it was subtle, delicate, rich and tender, but you will still have no idea what it tasted like. It benefited also by perfect cooking, which is particularly important for game. At the proper moment in the meal, one of the guests suddenly disappeared into the kitchen to converse with the birds, with excellent success. It happened that he was not just any guest: The man who cooked the grouse was Georges Garin, whom I considered the best chef in Paris before he disappeared to open, near Toulon, a restaurant called Le Linguistou, at Solliès-Toucas. Parenthetically, another admirer of

Garin's cooking was the man whom I consider has today replaced him as the best chef in Paris—Claude Peyrot de Viavrois. On this occasion, certainly, Garin proved his mettle. He produced a dish to dream about and, indeed, Brillat-Savarin wrote that game makes you dream, but he meant it literally.

—Waverley Root

Introducing Proletarian Chic

Saturday Night Fever Reaches Paris Discotheque

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT)—Saturday night fever—the disco rage—has come to Paris.

About a month after the American film starring John Travolta came to France, Parisians of all social classes and professions are flocking four nights a week to a former movie house called Le Palace, which has been transformed into a multi-level discotheque covering 4,000 square feet.

Recently, Paloma Picasso, daughter of the late artist, celebrated her marriage there. Loulou Klasowski, an aide to designer Yves Saint Laurent, threw a party there during the ready-to-wear collections.

But underdressed Parisians in jeans and coveralls are going, too, by the thousand, to a working-class neighborhood of Paris.

Discotheques are not new to the French. France invented the discotheque in the 1960s and exported it to the United States. But until recently, discotheques were opulent oaks for the rich and the opulent oaks for the rich and the poor.

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The Palace couldn't be more different. Almost anyone is admitted. Inside in the cavernous space ranging over the four levels of the orchestra (dance floor), mezzanine (bar), balcony and subterranean *boîte*, Parisians of all types—from punks to high-society personalities—mingle.

Mr. Aemer, tall and blond, said that he had been looking for a large space in which to open a new discotheque. Last October, he found the Palace, a music hall built in 1920s art-deco style where Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett, France's Jean Harlow, once sang.

After World War II, the Palace began a long and steady decline, becoming first a cinema and then an avant-garde theater. When Mr. Aemer found it in October, he was about to fold. With almost \$2 million in borrowed funds, Mr. Aemer transformed the Palace into a discotheque, preserving the outlines of a theater, including a ro-

cco balcony and velvet-covered seats.

"We have preserved the structure of the theater," Mr. Aemer declared proudly last week as the tom-toms of the rock music blared in his ears. "The sacred character of the stage is separate from the audience."

After the Palace opened in March, the fashion crowd, including designers Yves Saint Laurent and Karl Lagerfeld of Chloe, began to frequent it. The idea quickly spread to the rest of sophisticated Paris.

On the ground level, where the orchestra used to be, mobs of Parisians gyrate on a wooden dance floor. On a front screen, laser-light formations are flashed along with colored beams. A neon atom—similar to the symbol of the Brussels

world fair in the 1950s—is lowered from the ceiling into mid air, adding more psychedelic light.

Long Bar

On the mezzanine level, Mr. Aemer has retained the long bar and comfortable chairs. Upstairs, in the balcony with its velvet seats, people peer down at the dancers. On any night, the Palace is filled with about 2,000 Parisians who roam from level to level. "You can be a voyeur here without being embarrassed and you can also participate," said Jean Michel Card, one of 20 barmaids outfitted in red futuristic coveralls and gold shoulder pads, designed especially by Thierry Mugler, a trendy ready-to-wear couturier.

A 50-franc entrance fee gives anyone access to all floors as well as a drink. The high-society crowd and the beautiful people apparently prefer the balcony where they can watch the punks and the beboopers below.

"There's not enough air here," said 23-year-old Hattie d'Harcourt, a well-dressed student in the art school of the Louvre. "But apart from that, it's fantastic."

"There's a great mixture of people here from punks to well-bred people," said Frederic Hennessy, her friend. "This is a first for Paris."

While Mr. Aemer denies he borrowed anything from the United States, the Palace has been compared to the fashionable Studio 54 in New York City. "Studio 54 is better," said 28-year-old Rose Laurence, just back from the United States. "But for Paris, this isn't bad."

On the Arts Agenda

A concert in memory of the Russian composer Alexander Scriabin, who died last year, will be given May 23 at the Conservatoire Serge Rachmaninoff in Paris (26 Avenue de New York) by the Société Musicale Russe à l'Etranger. Performers include Nelli di Ponti, Gotkowsky, violin and piano duo; Dimitry Markevitch, cellist; Gregor Grichine, voice, and Denise Ferrand-Teule. Machiko Fujisaki and Peter Kenealy, pianists.

Concert arias and excerpts from rare operas by Mozart—among them "La Finta Giardiniera," "La Bella addormentata," "Mitridate," "Re di Bitolia," "Lucio Silla," and "Ascanio in Alba"—make up a program that will be performed May 25 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris by Anne-Marie Rodde, soprano; Henri Ledroit, countertenor; Bruce Brewer, tenor, and Henri Bougarel, bass, and the Audionia Orchestra, conducted by Marcel Borousat. On the same evening at the Church of Saint-Eustache, Leopold Hager will conduct the Collonne Orchestra and vocal soloists in an all-Mozart program of the C-minor Mass (K. 427), the "Ave Verum" and the motet "Veni Fulgur Proceliar."

"Oedipe-Jocaste," a new opera by Andre Boucourechliev, will be given its first performance, in concert form, May 27 at 8 p.m. at the Maison de Radio France in Paris with Yves Prin conducting and Siége von Osten and Claude Meloni in principal vocal parts. The performance is part of an all-day "Perspectives of the 20th Century" program devoted to the composer. At 2:30 p.m. the Parrenin Quartet per-

forms works by Beethoven, Webern and Boucourechliev, and at 4 p.m. Claude Hellier, George Pludermacher, Jean-Pierre Drouet and Gaston Sylvester take part in an uninterrupted performance of the composer's "Archipel I."

The Stuttgart Ballet will be at the London Coliseum from May 29 to June 10 with a repertory of nine ballets, seven of them being given their London premieres. They include a new ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, "My Brother and My Sisters," to music by Schoenberg and Webern, recently given its first performance in Stuttgart, and choreographies by John Cranko, William Forsythe, John Neumeier, Rosensweig, Hellwell and Patricia Monaghan. The Stuttgart Ballet will be followed at the Coliseum by the London Festival Ballet from June 13 to 24, with a repertory of eight works ranging from "Giselle" to Glen Tetley's "Greening" and Ronald Hynd's "La Châtre."

Two new ballets using music by Schubert will be given their first performances May 31 by the Vienna State Opera ballet at the Theater an der Wien, "Rosamunde," using the Schubert score and music by Kurt Schwertsik, is choreographed by Joachim Gerster and designed by Dieter Schöhr. "First Grand Triad" has choreography by Hans van Manen and is designed by Jean-Paul Vroom. Other performances are scheduled for June 1, 3 and 4, in the program of the Vienna Festival, which is devoted largely to Schubert this year.

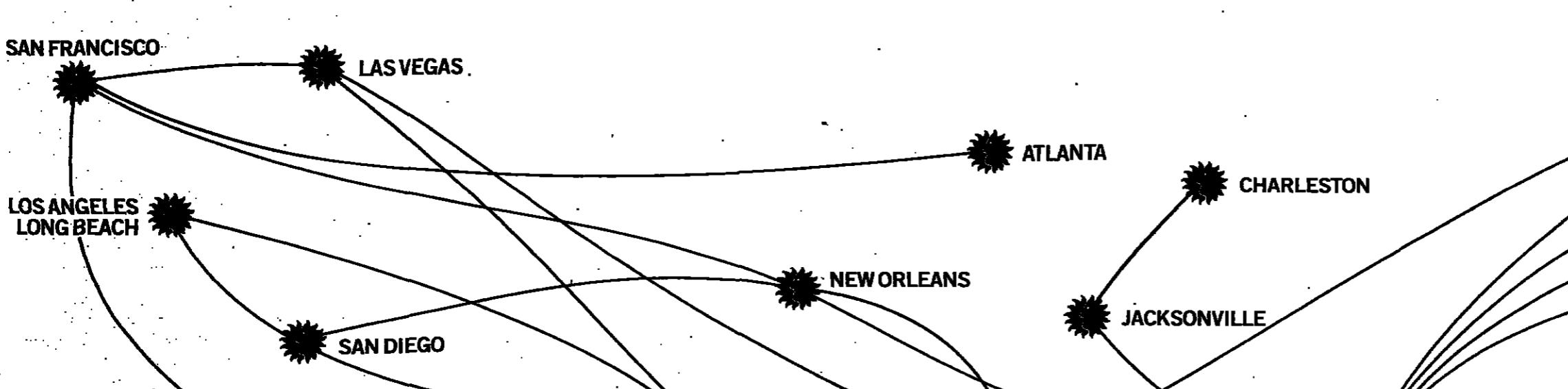
The Yale Symphony Orchestra under Robert Kapilow, its music director, gives a concert June 1 at the Royal College of Music in London at which Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale and now U.S. ambassador to Britain, will be the narrator for Copland's "Lincoln Portrait."

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1978

FINANCE

Bonn Wary on Growth Target**EEC Aides Mull Currency Zone**

BRUSSELS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—West Germany told its Common Market partners today that the Bonn government may not reach the targeted 3.5 percent growth for 1978 gross national product.

Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Bonn Economics Ministry, told a meeting of finance and economics ministers that "we cannot exclude that the targeted growth won't be reached this year." Bonn officials so far have insisted that a 3.5 per-

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

(Continued on Page 11)



We are Europe's largest construction company with rapidly increasing worldwide engagements. Internationally we work mainly with technically advanced constructions, although we undertake all kinds of projects. Design/construct and turnkey contracts have become something of a speciality for us. Technical know-how of high standards is one reason for our success. A good and sound economy, which guarantees the fulfilment of all our engagements, is another. Our turnover in 1977 was 6,541 millions of Swedish Kronor. This is our consolidated balance sheet, December 31, 1977 - in millions of Swedish Kronor (1,000 Swedish Kronor = approximately £ 118 in April, 1978).

Assets	Liabilities and Equity Capital
Current assets:	
Cash in hand and bank balance	1,066
Receivables	2,078
Properties classed as current assets	1,844
	<u>4,988</u>
 Fixed assets:	
Other receivables	477
Machinery and participation certificates	191
Machinery and equipment	316
Properties classed as fixed assets	<u>202</u>
	<u>1,186</u>
Total	6,174
	Total 6,174
Current liabilities	1,537
Uncompleted contracts	
Billings from commencement of contracts	7,049
Expenditures from commencement of contracts	<u>-6,022</u>
	1,027
Long-term liabilities	2,210
Untaxed reserves	1,026
Share capital	135
Reserves	153
Net profit for the year	86

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Cincinnati Wins, 1-0, San Diego, 7-2

Padres, Reds Split Doubleheader

CINCINNATI. May 22 (UPI) — Auerbach came home yesterday on a two-out, bases-loaded pitch in the fifth inning by D'Acquisto to give the Cincinnati Reds a 1-0 victory over San Diego after the Padres had capitalized on three errors and a two-run walk by George Hendrick to win the opener, 7-2.

Mike Seaver gave up six hits, walked two and struck out five before being lifted for a pinch hitter after seven innings and was credited with his third triumph in seven starts with a 4-2 record.

Steve Tomlin took over in the ninth and, after retiring the first batters, was replaced by Doug John, who preserved the shutout by striking the Padres over the final four innings to notch his sixth save, lowering his earned run average to 2.00.

The opener, Bob Shirley, ped the Reds on seven hits. San Diego twice utilized the squeeze to score runs, with Shirley

squeezing home one run during a two-run second inning and Ozzie Smith executing the same maneuver for the final Padres' run in the ninth.

The Padres added four more runs in the sixth inning, bunching three hits, including Hendrick's pinch double, with errors by Pete Rose and Johnny Bench. Manny Sarmiento took the loss, his second in five decisions. Dave Concepcion also committed an error for the Reds, allowing a Padres run to score in his fourth triumph.

Braves 6, Phillies 5

At New York, Steve Henderson's two-out double in the 10th inning scored Lee Mazzilli and gave New York the victory over Philadelphia. Phil Lockwood retired nine straight batters after relieving starter Jerry Koosman in the eighth inning to gain his fourth victory in seven decisions. John Stearns homered for the Mets while Mike

Pittsburgh 7, Expos 0

At Montreal, Rennie Stennett hit his first career grand slam and Omar Moreno added a solo homer to lead Pittsburgh over Montreal. It was the second shutout in a row for the Pirates over Montreal and the loss was the fourth straight for the Expos, dropping them below the .500 level for the first time since their 10th game of the season. John Candelaria and Kent Tekulve combined on a six-hitter for the Pirates.

Twins 3, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Rod Carew's three hits and two RBIs helped Minnesota to victory over Kansas City. Carew doubled to lead off the fourth and scored the first run on a single by Dan Ford. After Bobby Randall singled and Willie Norwood doubled in the second, Carew cleared the bases with his second double to drop Kansas City starter Paul Spittorff's record to 4-4. Carew also singled in the eighth to lift his average to .407.

Rangers 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Al Oliver drove in three runs with a solo homer, a sacrifice fly and a run-scoring double in the ninth inning that snapped a 4-4 tie and gave Texas the victory.

Jim Sundberg had two hits for Texas to extend his hitting streak to 21 games.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Dave Rader doubled home Manny Trillo with the winning run in the sixth inning as the Cubs handed St. Louis its 10th consecutive loss. Rader's double came off losing pitcher Mark Littell, 1-6, after Trillo had walked and moved to second on an infield out. Rick Reuschel went 7½ innings for his first victory.

Brewers 2, Angels 1

At Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper's fourth hit of the game, a two-out single in the bottom of the ninth, scored Gorman Thomas from third base with the winning run and gave Milwaukee a victory over California.

Yankees 2-9, Blue Jays 1-1

At Toronto, Thurman Munson knocked in five runs with a single, double and his first Homer of the season to lead New York to a rout of the Blue Jays in the second game. In the opener, Cliff Johnson continued his assault on Toronto pitching with a two-run Homer to pace the Yanks.

Orioles 3-2, 0-3

At Cleveland, David Clyde, with relief help from Jim Kern and Dennis Kinney, picked up his second victory of the season and John Grubb tripled to trigger a three-run second inning that gave Cleveland a nightcap victory. In the opener, Scott McGregor tossed a four-hitter in his first major-league shutout and Rich Dauer hit his second Homer of the year.

White Sox 3-0, A's 2-8

At Oakland, Mitchell Page drove in five runs with a Homer, two doubles and a single and rookie John Johnson pitched his second shutout, leading Oakland to a victory over Chicago in the second game. Junior Moore and Eric Soderholm each drove in a run with eighth-inning singles and the Sox added three runs in the ninth to win the opener.

"We could have quit," said Bos-

SuperSonics Beat Bullets in Championship Opener

BATTLE. May 22 (UPI) — Brown scored 16 of his game-high 30 points in the fourth period as Seattle roared back to defeat Bullets 106-102, yesterday in their first game of a best-of-seven series of the NBA championship.

The Bullets led 84-65 with 2:26 in the third period when the SuperSonics went on a 23-4 tear. A foul and jump by Brown with 6:25 to go tied the game and the game, 88-88.

"One thing about our club all along — they never give up," said Seattle coach Lenny Wilkens. "It hasn't been hard for me to convince these players: They believe it."

Sonics, who have not lost in 10 games, beat the Bullets 105-102.

Kevin Grevey led the Bullets with 27 points before retiring after the 3:01 mark with a twisted ankle. Elvin Hayes had 21 points for the Bullets, but just two in the final period under the close checking of Silas.

The Bullets shot 56 per cent in the first half as they took a 58-49 lead.

Faa Loyal Despite Coronary

SEATTLE. May 22 (AP) — The man had a heart attack and was taken to the hospital. His first request in the coronary care unit was to watch the playoff game.

Then his heart stopped beating.

Doctors revived but had to insert a tube into his windpipe.

He could not talk, doctors said, but he motioned for a piece of paper and a pencil. He wrote that he wanted to know what Seattle's score was.

Then he pleaded in another note for the nurses to allow him to watch the rest of the game on television. The nurses let him watch the game.

By Samuel Abt

OLYMPIA, Greece. May 22 (IHT) — As so many others have done, the International Olympic Committee went back to its roots yesterday, visiting Olympia, once the most sacred spot on earth.

This was where the Olympic Games, sacred of Zeus, began in antiquity. Legends aside, the date of the first games is known exactly, 776 B.C., by archaeological evidence. The Games continued until 393 A.D., when they were banned by Emperor Theodosius.

During their 80th general meeting in Athens last week, the IOC members dealt with many of the same problems that were faced here centuries earlier: cheating by athletes; the place of women; the number and variety of events, and even the actual administration of the games.

For the IOC, which has governed the Games since they were resumed in Athens in 1896, the answers were no easier. Its members seemed pleased to spend the day walking the hot, tranquil plain here, gazing at the ruins of temples and the bare outline of the original Olympic stadium. Twenty-five centuries ago, Pindar understood their feelings. He wrote:

"Look no more for another bright star
by day in the empty sky
more warming than the sun,
nor shall we name any gathering greater than the Olympian."

Pausanias, writing about A.D. 170, agreed. "There are a lot of truly wonderful things you can see and hear about in Greece, but there is a unique divinity of disposition about the mysteries at Eleusis and the games at Olympia," he wrote.

Comfort in Trying Times

Such thoughts must comfort the IOC as it comes under increasing criticism over the staging of the 1984 Games. The most frequent criticism is that the IOC is a small, self-elected group. In fact, the organization selects and approves its members whose number rose to 89 last week with the addition of five men: Hamzah Bin Abu Samah, 54, the attorney general of Malaysia; Ene Esomba, 46, a surgeon and university professor in Cameroon; Yu Sun Kim, 46, a sports administrator in North Korea; Nicholas Nissiotis, 52, a professor of religious philosophy in Greece; and Richard Pound, 36, a lawyer in Canada.

In some ways, the five are apical. None is a businessman, the major occupation of members; almost all are listed as company directors.

Lawyers are the next most numerous group, with almost 15 members, followed by military officers, almost 10; government officials and statesmen, almost 10; and members of royalty, 5. The two highest-ranking members, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Prince Franz-Josef II of Liechtenstein, were not present in Athens. Nor, understandably, was former King Constantine of Greece, an honorary member of the IOC.

There are more than a handful of noble titles — lords, counts, one rajah — but all list some other occupation.

Almost every member has been involved in sports administration at the national level, often as a result of election to the IOC. The members are spread over the world, with a limit of one to a country, except when a country has been host to the Olympic Games or has a population large enough to justify two members, the limit.

Tully's Record Is in Question

CORVALLIS, Ore. May 22 (UPI) — Doubt was cast yesterday on the validity of Mike Tully's world record pole vault but officials of the Pacific 8 Track and Field Meet said that they would submit it for approval.

Tully's leap at 18-8 was announced on Friday as a world record but a second measurement showed the height of the bar at 18-8, one-quarter inch below the world record. Then it was announced that international rules do not require measurements to be taken after the bar is initially set.

Later, Stanley Eales, of Los Angeles, vice chairman of the AAU track committee, said that the International Amateur Athletic Federation handbook states, "In all cases of records judges must check measurements after the height has been cleared." Films of the jump showed Tully grazing the bar as he cleared. The bar fell and that was blamed on a strong wind.

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Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Past Games

Baltimore 3, Cleveland 2.

McGregor and Shoppert, Weitz and Pruit, W.

McGregor, 3-1, L-Wright, 3-2, HR-Baltimore.

A's 5-under 6-6 on Saturday

Angels (Burton 3-0) or San Diego

Hinkley 2-1 on Sunday.

Second Game

New York 2-0, Boston 2-0.

Stone, Hinton 3-1, L-Wright, 3-2, HR-Baltimore.

Angels (Burton 3-0) or San Diego

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Third Game

Baltimore 3-0, Cleveland 2-0.

McGregor, 3-1, L-Wright, 3-2, HR-Baltimore.

A's 5-under 6-6 on Saturday

Angels (Burton 3-0) or San Diego

Hinkley 2-1 on Sunday.

Fourth Game

Baltimore 3-0, Cleveland 2-0.

McGregor, 3-1, L-Wright, 3-2, HR-Baltimore.

A's 5-under 6-6 on Saturday

Angels (Burton 3-0) or San Diego

Hinkley 2-1 on Sunday.

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Art Buchwald

Mental Anguish

WASHINGTON—A small news item in the papers a few weeks ago caught my attention. A young man named Tom Hansen, 25 years old, decided to sue his parents for \$350,000 damages because he thinks his family failed to rear him right. He claims that, because his father and mother failed to rear him in the correct manner, he may have to have psychiatric treatment for the rest of his life.

Hansen's lawyer in Boulder, Colo., John Taussig Jr., said the suit alleges that the parents were guilty of willful and wanton neglect.

"Basically what we are doing is bringing a suit of malpractice of parenting," Taussig said.

All over America children will be watching the outcome of the suit. If Hansen wins in court, it will open up an entire new legal situation and may force most parents to take out very expensive malpractice insurance at the moment they produce a son or daughter. This would raise the cost of bringing up a child even higher than it is now, and it may discourage young couples from having children.

Many kids, when they reach puberty, blame their parents for everything that has gone wrong in their lives, but most of them get over it when they grow up. But if the verdict goes in favor of Hansen, they will be encouraged to seek out a lawyer and demand damages for cruel and unusual punishment, which might include making them come home at a certain time, requiring them to clean up their own rooms, do the dishes and inflicting



Buchwald

Record 'Warm' Spell Noted at South Pole

WASHINGTON. May 22 (UPI)—A record "warm" spell was noted at the South Pole last month: Temperatures averaged 39.1 below zero F. The National Science Foundation reported today.

The 22 scientists and technicians spending the approaching winter at the South Pole station recorded a high of 33.7 degrees below zero on April 24 and a low of 85 degrees below zero on April 8. Scientists have been keeping temperature records at the Amundsen-Scott station at the pole since 1957.

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lifelong traumas by forcing them to do their homework.

* * *

Phillip Colburn, who lives in Los Angeles, is terribly concerned about the problem and told me on the phone, "If children are permitted to sue their parents for malpractice in parenting, why can't parents sue their children for mental anguish, misappropriation of family funds, slander and misuse of the family car?"

I told him it sounded fair to me.

He said, "Most parents have aspirations and unfulfilled dreams about their children. During the teen-age years of their offspring, many fathers and mothers are forced into going to a psychiatrist. Others become permanently deaf from their son's or daughter's stereo system. Many parents suffer tics and nervous disorders waiting for their children to come home from a school dance. Still others go into deep depression when they discover pot in their children's pants' pockets. If our kids are going to sue us for what we've done to them, then we should be allowed to seek damages for what they've done to us."

"It could be a class action suit," I suggested. "That way we could all save on legal costs."

Parents don't ask too much of their children when they grow up... maybe an occasional telephone call to tell us they're OK, a kind word when they come home for a visit, a few grandchildren to bring us joy in our old age. If they can't do that, then I think we should bring legal action against them."

* * *

"You better believe it," I said. "There are a lot more disappointed parents in this country than there are disappointed children."

"I also believe that if we've sent them to college and paid \$40,000 out of our own pockets to educate them, they should be able to read and write or else give us our money back."

Colburn and I both agreed that if the judge ruled in Hansen's favor and the Supreme Court upheld the decision that children could sue their parents for malpractice, it would make parenthood a whole new ball game.

"The next time my kid asks for \$10 to go to a rock concert and I refuse to give it to her and she screams bloody murder," Colburn said, "I'm going to tell her, 'See me!'"

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